

# TESTIMONY OF FIVE WOMEN

Proves That Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Is Reliable.

Reedville, Ore.—"I can truly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all women who are passing through the Change of Life, as it made me a well woman after suffering three years."

—Mrs. MARY BORGART, Reedville, Oregon.

New Orleans, La.—"When passing through the Change of Life I was troubled with hot flashes, weak and dizzy spells and backache. I was not fit for anything until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which proved worth its weight in gold to me."

—Mrs. CHAS. BAILEY, 523 E. Marion St., New Orleans, La.

Mishawaka, Ind.—"Women passing through the Change of Life can take nothing better than Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I am recommending it to all my friends because of what it has done for me."

—Mrs. EMMA BAILEY, Alton Station, Ky.

Deisen, Mo. Dak.—"I was passing through Change of Life and felt very bad. I could not sleep and was very nervous. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored me to perfect health and I would not be without it."

—Mrs. F. M. THOMAS, Deisen, Mo. Dak.

## EXPECT LOW RATES TO BRING BIG CROWD

El Paso Arrangements Are Rapidly Being Made for the Jubilee.

Thousands of out of town persons will attend the El Paso Jubilee in this city, October 23, 24 and 25, according to the report of the directors. The low rates which are being made by the railroads will be a force to induce the people from the surrounding towns to come to El Paso for its fall festival, as it will give them a chance to do their fall shopping, besides attending the three days' celebration of the jubilee.

The roads running into El Paso from New Mexico and Arizona, and along Texas points are all arranging the rates for the El Paso Jubilee and will give a few days' extension on them. The report of the directors is that the committee would get out Monday to begin collecting the obligations of the various business men.

The display of the chamber of commerce which has been in the industrial bureau at Washington will be removed and returned to El Paso to be set up in the chamber of commerce.

Secretary Rufus P. Macdonald reported to the directors that he was preparing letters for all of the firms of importance in the towns to be visited by the members of the El Paso "Keynote" excursion, announcing the time of their arrival. It was suggested by the directors that the Western Union be asked to donate as its share to the excursion a permission to send messages to the officials of each of the towns announcing the arrival of the train.

Burt Orndorff acted as president of the chamber of commerce during the absence of W. S. Clayton and the other directors present were J. F. Cole, John K. Knaulach and J. E. Curtis from membership in the chamber of commerce were accepted, and McKnight and Scales were elected as members of the organization.

# Healthy Mothers

Women who bear children and remain healthy are those who prepare their systems in advance of baby's coming. Unless the mother aids nature in its pre-natal work the crisis finds her system unequal to the demands made upon it, and she is often left with weakened health or chronic ailments. No remedy is so truly a help to nature as Mother's Friend, and no expectant mother should fail to use it. It relieves the pain and discomfort caused by the strain on the ligaments, makes pliant and elastic those fibres and muscles which nature is expanding, prevents numbness of limbs, and soothes the inflammation of breast glands. The system being thus prepared by Mother's Friend dispels the fear that the crisis may not be safely met. Mother's Friend assures a speedy and complete recovery for the mother, and she is left a healthy woman to enjoy the rearing of her child.

Mother's Friend is sold at drug stores. Write for our free book for expectant mothers which contains much valuable information, and many suggestions of a helpful nature.

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We carry everything needed in this line. Mail orders carefully filled.

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## RENE BACHE'S BUDGET

# OUT-OF-THE-WAY CORNERS OF THE WORLD THAT SUPPLY OUR MANY WANTS.

What Commerce Brings Us From Tibet and Zanzibar. Leeches From Switzerland, Dragon's Blood From Sumatra, and Sharks' Livers From Singapore. Human Hair by the Millions of Pounds. Briar-root For Pipes From Corsica and Crocodile Skins From Colombia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.—Exports of our manufactured products during the last fiscal year reached \$1,000,000,000 in value for the first time.

These goods, of course, were distributed to all parts of the world, not excepting its most remote and out-of-the-way corners. But respecting such corners, it is interesting to learn what some of them contributed to supply our own wants, in return for what we sent them through the channels of trade.

For example, the bare fact that during the last year (as disclosed by the government statistics) nearly 1,000,000 pounds of human hair was fetched to this country from the interior provinces of China, for our women to wear as ornaments, is a fact of considerable importance.

Trade in Borneo. Recently the government sent one of its commercial explorers to take a look over Borneo, and find out about its trade possibilities. From a report, made by the explorer, it is learned that, in the island of Borneo, there are no roads and few paths on the great island, prospects for rich trade in automobiles there are slight. The natives do not wear shoes or use cook-stoves; and the only thing they buy of us is "American" cotton cloth.

On the other hand, we get from Borneo a material which, in the crude state, is the enormously long and plant stem of a great tropical vine.

It is a material, to be no part of the globe so remote as not to furnish something to supply the manifold wants of the people of the United States. Take, for example, the Bahrin Islands, in the Persian gulf. How many readers of this newspaper have ever heard of them? Might it be said to say. Yet they possess at the present time the most productive of the world's pearl fisheries, more than any other. The pearls, more than any other, are more valuable today than diamonds, and we are the biggest buyers of them. In return, we sell our goods to the natives of the Bahrin Islands some hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of "American," which has been the equivalent of money almost everywhere in Asia, Africa and the islands of the sea.

China's Hair From Tibet. Even Tibet, which allows no white man to enter its borders, sends us, by way of Chinese ports, quantities of hair for use in making artists' brushes, etc., and exquisite rugs woven of the same material. From Korea we get some gold, shipped by enterprising Americans who have undertaken mining operations in that part of the world. But from a trade standpoint, that country is of importance to us chiefly because it is our biggest competitor in the production of ginseng for the Chinese market.

From Zanzibar, on the east coast of Africa, we received last year 2,000,000 pounds of cloves. That island and a neighboring one are the chief source of the world's output of the spice, which consists of the flower buds of a tree of the myrtle family. Madagascar sends us great quantities of "raffia" fiber, which our farmers use to tie up their asparagus and rhubarb for market. Much of it goes to the manufacture of hats for women to wear, for amusement. It is derived from a species of palm.

Another kind of palm, which grows in Algeria, yields the "vegetable hair," which we import for stuffing furniture and other such purposes. It is a low-growing, scrubby tree, and is cultivated by the natives of the country. It is so low-growing, that it is to be found growing in the soil as it has proved a serious obstacle to early colonization in that part of the world. Since then it has become a source of wealth to the Arabs. Because of its power to repel vermin, it is much used for beds in hospitals and barracks, and for the stuffing of cushions. It is stuffed with it—the stuffing being thrown away and replaced at the end of each voyage.

Flowers For Perfumery. From Reunion, an island near Madagascar, comes our supply of the precious attar of ylang-ylang, so largely used in perfumery. It is derived by distillation from the flowers of a tree of the eucalyptus family. The flowers themselves are of a delicious fragrance, and it is said that their production yields more money to the acre than any other known crop.

It is interesting in this connection to learn that during the last fiscal year we imported \$1,500,000 worth of cosmetics and perfumery—three times the quantity we purchased about 10 years ago. The demand for this stuff comes from France, and the enormous growth of the demand illustrates the strength of the grip of the French upon the world, which, largely built up by the newspapers, demands of every woman nowadays that she shall be beautiful. One should not imagine, however, that the bulk of this product comes from the east coast of Sumatra. The demand, directly on the route from Aden to Colombo (Ceylon), is one of the least known of inhabited parts of the world, mainly for the reason that it is a protected harbor. Vessels larger than native dhows are obliged to anchor miles off shore. The inhabitants are of Arab stock. Money is not made there. The flora includes some of the strangest plants on earth, and the trees have immense swollen limbs, as if suffering from vegetable elephantiasis. An ancient, the island was famous for its production of frankincense and myrrh—gum resins which were burned in religious rites.

During the last year we imported over \$60,000 pounds of dragon's blood. One should not imagine, however, that the substance in question is actually the vital fluid of any reptile, mythical or otherwise. It is a resinous excretion, deep red in color, from a kind of tree native to the orient, and is used

## Shark Liver Oil.

From the island of Martineque, in the awful shadow of Mount Pelée, we get vanilla beans, which are in great demand. Vanilla was born, sends us great quantities of briar root for pipes, and also citrons. The latter arrive in casks of brine, and are put up in cans here. Martineque, by way of Singapore, supplies us with shark liver oil, which sells in the market under the name of "pure cod liver."

In October the sharks in that part of the world swarm into the lagoons to pair, and are speared in great numbers by the natives. Because the females refuse to leave them, and so fall easy victims. There are several species, the largest of which is the tiger shark (refined in Europe) fetches \$75 a ton, crude.

We get a good deal of rattan from that region. The finest rattan in the world comes from the little archipelago of Nias, Pogy, etc., along the west coast of Sumatra, and is exported to have been the Fortunate Isles of the ancients; and well might they be so called, inasmuch as their inhabitants are rich without the need of money. They have a new dress apiece every day in the year. The dresses, fashioned simply of banana leaves, are supplemented by helmet-shaped hats of palm leaves or flowers. With unlimited fish in the ocean shallows, pigs running wild in the forests, and delicious vegetable kinds furnished by nature, work is unnecessary. In fact, the folks of these islands have so few needs that traders find it difficult to sell them anything.

## Rattan and Coccolulus.

Another such tiny archipelago which sends us its rattan is the group of islands of the Keeling Islands, southwest of Java. Ninety years ago a Scotch trader, James Ross, discovered the islands, and undertook to develop the islands with the help of the natives. Importing additional labor from Borneo and Java, he began to export rattan. There today under a sort of patriarchal system, and is known as the White Sultan. Ross (his father died about a year ago), but his dominions, though he has been released to him by the British government for 100 years.

"Gum Senegal," of which we imported 5,000,000 pounds last year from the Senegal, is a tree which grows in extensive forests in that part of the world, and which is tapped by cutting the bark with a small axe and letting the latex run into a gummy substance called coccolulus and hardens in the air. One pound is a good yield for a tree.

Of dionch bark we imported in the same 12 months 900,000 pounds. But so far was this quantity from being sufficient for the fighting of malaria in the United States, that we imported 2,213,386 ounces of sulphate of quinine. This represents one small amount of the demand for quinine. The bark of the dionch tree, though, of course, a minor fraction of the bark and its alkaloid is used for medicinal purposes other than the treatment of "chills and fever."

Colombia is now supplying us with large quantities of crocodile skins. They are enormously larger than the biggest alligator hides, a single one often extending over half a mile. The skins are sold for 50 cents a square yard when spread out. Crocodiles attain a size unapproached by alligators, and those which live in the rivers of Colombia are frequently as much as 25 feet long. They are captured by spearing them, and after being skinned, are beheaded with long-handled axes.

## Importing Many Leeches.

One of the most interesting of our imports is leeches, of which we purchased about \$600 worth from abroad last year. There are plenty of leeches in our own country, but none of the ferocious and bloodthirsty species (suitable for that purpose) found in Switzerland and Germany. They are used in the treatment of hemorrhoids, and are taken in with bare legs. Arriving at New York in tubs of moist earth, they are put up in boxes, perforated tops, and provided with enough moist to make them happy. A three inch leech will contain one ounce of blood.

The gum chewing habit is growing at a great rate. During the last ten years we have imported over 13,000 tons of "chicle," which is the raw material of chewing gum. All of it comes from Southern Mexico, where it is obtained from the sap of a tree, being an excretion thereof.

## Enormous Hair Imports.

The stacks of hair women wear on their heads nowadays could not grow there, obviously. Accordingly, we have imported a large quantity of hair. The last year we imported from various countries no less than 1,672,333 pounds of hair, valued at \$2,114,536.

Of this enormous quantity, 23,668 pounds came from Germany, and 15,597 pounds from Italy. Japan contributed 117,573 pounds, but the bulk of the imports of human hair for the last 12 months were from China, which shipped to this country 533,000 pounds, or nearly 600 tons—largely made up of discarded pigtails. If American women realized what form they were actually wearing in the form of cheap "rats" and switches they would be horror struck.

Speakers of China, it is melancholy to be obliged to relate that imports of fireworks from that country have fallen in the last three years from over 5,000,000 pounds to less than one third this quantity. It is the deadly work of the safe and sane, and is a matter equally of interest to children. It should be mentioned that we imported nearly \$8,000,000 worth of the enormous amount of salt consumed annually in the United States. Of course, the great demand for salt is for the use of life, but last year we were obliged to import 221,339,000 pounds of salt.

On the other hand, of cocoa beans, for the making of chocolates (most distinctly a luxury), we purchased abroad more than \$30,000 worth in the 12 months. It is a secretion of a gland of the musk deer, and comes from China and Tonkin. In the last decade we have imported, chiefly from South-

# POULTRY DEPARTMENT

When Poultrymen Lose Interest and Pay For It.

By an El Pasoan for El Pasoans.

ASKING a prominent dealer in poultry supplies of El Paso a few days ago how his business was, he replied that it was very quiet. "This is an off season," said he. "Poultry are moulting and poultry men are not taking much interest in their flocks. Now, what do you think I did not know the feed dealers were in possession of the information and felt inclined to resent the implication."

Yes, it is a fact that as soon as the egg field begins to fall off a little, the short-sighted poultry man's interest begins to wane away and he begins to do everything he should not do and to leave undone everything he most especially should do.

He at once cuts down both the quantity and the quality of feed and his flock begins to suffer. He is not inclined to walk out in a strike as the producers of the result that while his egg supply under normal treatment would have been only reduced, under his treatment it is cut off entirely.

Not only in feed does he economize, but his interest is at such a low ebb that he neglects to clean his brooders fresh twice a day had heretofore been supplied them. The houses which had been cleaned every day are now not cleaned at all, while they should have closer attention paid them.

Lee and Fries are not moulting at this season, but are laying eggs and hatching young as at any other season. The poultry man's neglect, and multiply by the millions. Striped poultry men and fowls they buy applying flea killers to the heads and necks of fowls, hoping in this way to get rid of the pests. I say but little at such a spectacle, but think a good deal.

The moulting season is a necessary evil to the poultry industry. It is sure to come and it behooves every owner to come through it in the best possible manner with least possible loss. It is a critical period in the life of a bird so great as the shedding of old feathers, and the growing of new. Egg production is at a low ebb, and the counter-act in treatment at this period by ceasing to produce eggs while in the moulting season, is a mistake. The moulting season is a time when the fowls are most susceptible to disease, and the quicker she sheds her feathers, and the quicker she tries to grow new ones until death relieves her of the struggles.

ern Asia. 25,000,000 pounds of certain large, round tree seeds which yield the strychnine of commerce. One ounce of which strychnine is used in medicine.

We import a million pocketknives every month in the year, and their average wholesale value, as reckoned by the customs authorities, is \$2 cents apiece. Evidently somebody makes a good profit by the sale of such cutlery. We produce a large number of feathers in the United States, but last year we imported \$3,000,000 worth of sea and land fowls. The sea fowls, which will probably pay \$12,000,000. They come from South Africa.

American ostrich feathers are as good as any, but there are certain things which, although largely produced in this country, we are obliged to go abroad to get. If we want the best quality, for example, we must import our graphite from Ceylon for making pens, and though we grow more hops than we consume we have to pay \$1 a pound for hundreds of tons of Gumatay, which is used in the manufacture of certain very superior beers.

During the last year we imported 15,500,000 pounds of moving picture films. But we export eight times as much film of this kind as we buy abroad. The bulk of our output goes to England, whence it is distributed all over the globe. The United States is second in the world in the manufacture of moving picture films, and most of our country picture films go out raw and ready for photographing. It is a pity that we import has already been exposed.

Finally, in discussing the oddities of imports, one should not forget canaries, 200,000 of which are shipped from abroad annually to supply our market. Most of them are bred in the Harz mountains of Germany and in the Tyrol, the rise of the feathered songsters being a household industry among the peasants, who rear them for the amusement of the city folk. The canaries are shipped in crates together with hundreds and covered with burlap. Every day of the long journey the burlap is torn off, the crates are re-packed, and the birds are fed and watered.

Of other kinds of birds we import about a million a year. These are the parrots, which come from Mexico and South America mainly. The state of the parrots is a two-monthly—large "double-yellowhead" parrots, so famous for their conversational powers and which are found in countries where they make their nests in holes in the trees, dealers in this country send agents to buy them in quantities at as much as a hundred. It is necessary that they shall be taken as fledglings from the nests if they are to become good talkers. As for the parrots—the cunning little green parrots—they come from the same source, and are very peaceably inclined, are shipped in huge boxes, often as many as 500 of them together.

MANY ATTEND FUNERALS OF MURDERED OFFICERS. Morenci, Ariz., Sept. 25.—The funerals of the murdered deputy sheriff were held here, Jack Campbell being buried in the morning at the El Paso cemetery, the Clifton lodge of Loyal Order of Moose, in which Campbell held membership, officiating. A very large number of relatives and friends attended, making it necessary for the Morenci Southern railway to place three cars in the funeral train.

Deputy Alberto Mangura was buried in the afternoon at 2:30 in Clifton cemetery. A large number of friends of the deceased came from Morenci. To date, the Mexican who killed the two deputy sheriffs, has not been captured. There are three posses out now, one from here, one from Solomonsville, and one from Tucson. News is hourly expected of his capture. It is reported by a passenger from Solomonsville yesterday that the outlaw was seen between Coronado and Solomonsville yesterday.

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